NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CAUSE OF THE DECLINE IN GOLD. THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.

The Alabama Claims-Reduction of the Income Tax-The Ku-Klux-Removing the Capital.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WASHINGTON, November 29.

It is learned that the only result so far of the proposed negotiations for the adjustment of the Alabams claims is a diplomatic note from Secretary Pish to the British Cabinet, saving that this government was ready to accept any proposition that England might make. The object is to transfer the negotiations to Washington.

Commissioner Delano still refuses to recom mend a modification of the Income Tax law, but three or four bills have been prepared reducing the tax to two per cent., and making the amount

The Supreme Court agreed to-day to adjourn on December 20 for one month, in order that the Judges might write out their opinions on the important cases already argued.

The cause of the decline in gold to-day is attributed, at the Treasury, to the continuance of sales of gold for December, and to the fact that \$25,000,000 for interest will be paid out on Janua-The Ku-Klux having entered a postoffice in

Kentucky and seized the letters, the Postoffice Department decides to deprive the people of all mail facilities in that and all other vicinities where such things happen. The Radical senators and members seem

to be united in declaring that Georgia shall not be readmitted to representation in Congress The Ways and Means Committee met to-day They will report a new tariff bill on Monday two weeks. They have agreed to add some things to

Two bills for the removal of the National Capi tal, and two joint resolutions for the recognition of Cuban independence, have been prepared, and will be introduced on the first day after the

All the annual Department reports are at last completed. The President's message will not be finished until Saturday.

Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, has arrived here He expresses the opinion that owing to the restrictive military regulations laid down by Gene ral Amis, Judge Dent, the Conservative candidate, will not be elected in Mississippi to-morrow.

A bill has been prepared by a Western member of the Census Committee, providing for increasing the representation to three hundred mem hera of Congress.

Admiral Poor writes that Cuban affairs are quiet, although considerable skirmishing is going

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, November 29. The Ways and Means Committee are in session eparing a tariffreport which a resolution of the se requires on the second Monday of the

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is completed White Sulphur Springs, two hundred and twenw five miles; to be built two hundred miles. The ent cost is twenty millions in gold; the debt lions: the estimated cost of completion illions; the amount to be furnished by contractors fifteen millions.

Revenue receipts to-day are nearly \$1,000,000. son's wedding, who married ex-Senator Johnson's daughter.

MacFarland, who shot Richardson, has missed from the assistant assessorship.

The mail contract between France and the United States expires with this year, and no new contract is pending, France having refused the

terms proposed.

Alexander Delmar, formerly Director of Statistics, has become owner and editor of the Na-

A bole is coming from Paris for Mrs. Grant which Jenkins says will enable her to dress well. A counterfeit coupon of the first series of the \$100 five-twenties-of 1802, which passed the Assistant Treasurer's office, at Boston, was detected

here to-day. It is a very dangerous imitation. In the Supreme Court, J. W. Lene, who was authorized by the Treasury to purchase cotton on Chowan River, North Garolina, had his cotton and ressel seized by the ressert withheld from him smally restored to him. While withheld from him el seized by the Federal navy; but they were on declined, and the Court of Claims awarded him \$31,000. Government appealed and the Supreme Court reversed the award, holding that it was not the intention of the act of Congress to authorise such a traffic as that engaged in be-

THE MIDDLE PATH.

Paris, November 24. The Emperor has addressed the Reunion abers of the Senate and Corps Legislatif, say etween those who would change all, and those who would grant nothing, a glorious middle course might be chosen."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The defalcations of paymaster W. G. Marcy. of San Francisco, are estimated at one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Joe Coburn challenges Tom Allen for a ten THE CHARLESTON OF THE FUTURE

It is Destined to Eclipse New Orleans

The New York Dally Bulletin says: An exchange calls attention to the rivalry springing up between the principal Southern States to secure the monopoly of the export trade in cotton, as an interesting feature of the restoration of that section to its former commercial prosperity. It is said the contest is now between Charleston and Savannah on the one hand, and Mobile and New Orleans on the one mand, and mobile and New Orleans on the other, a rivary in which the managers of competing railroad lines to the seaboard take an active interest. Before the war New Orwas the principal centre of the expo cans was the principal centre of the export rade in cotton, and Mobile next; but it is now nelieved that Charleston and Savannah will take the lead. The long-promised prosperity of Norfolk, Virginia, is still a matter of the future, although many sagacious writers predict that it will become the great exporting city of the South. The large cotton crop this year will have New Orleans a lively city during the that it will become the great exporting city of the South. The large ootton crop this year will nake New Orleans a lively city during the inter. There will be plenty of money there, but the city will be, in respect of business, vety and general activity, what it has not an since the winter of 1859-760; yet the ex-its and imports from the city for the whole are noting September 1, 1869, were twice as ge as for the year ending September 1, 1869. leading commercial journals of New Or-ns complain that the city is overcrowded in idders—that there is not business enough

abor enough for the working population to The paper estimates that if the populao of the city were only 60,000, including 000 males over sixteen years old, these 20,00 could do all the work now offering; but there are more than 200,000 people in New Or-leans, of whom at least 70,000 are males of the working ago, and hence there is an army of idlers estimated at 15,000 only partially employed, and 15,000 more wholly out of work. FROM COLUMBIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE ABBEVILLE ELECTION CASE.

Postponement of the Judicial Election

CUPPER WANTS TO FIGHT FOR CUBA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

In the Senate to-day the petition of sundry Charleston merchants for relief from taxation, in the nature of a double tax on their stocks and gross sales, was referred to the State Audi-

The bill to incorporate the Policyholders' Life and Tontine Insurance Company of South Carolina, principal offices in Charleston, was read a first time in the Senate and the House. A bill to incorporate the Deutscher Artillerie Unterstutzung Verein passed its second reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Notice was given of the following bills: By Company, giving it the privilege of bringing water from any place within sixty-five miles of lish a dispensary for the poor at each county seat; by Nash, to protect from arrest the offences committed by them in the discharge of their duties. This bill was also introduced

A communication from the Secretary of War asking the assent of the Legislature to the purchase of certain lands at Beaufort and Florence as national cemeteries, was received and read.

In the House notice was given of the following bills: By Chestnut, to amend the charter of the Town of Camden; by DeMars, to regulate fees for dieting prisoners; by Doyle, to regulate the sale of poisonous drugs; by Thompson, to amend the charter of the City of Columbia; by Ransier, requiring banks in the State, incorporated or otherwise, to publish quarterly statements of their business, liabilities and assets; by W. H. Jones, to amend the charter of the Georgetown Railroad; by J. W. Havne, to incorporate Alken Mechanics' and Laborers' Association.

The following bills were read the first time: To repeal the act authorizing the guarantee of \$4,000,000 in aid of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company; to change the county seat of Barnwell from Blackville to Barnwell; to pay the principal and interest of the State stocks and

The bill granting additional time for taking the census received a second reading.

Elliott, colored, introduced a resolution of sympathy with Cuba, pledging South Carolina to support the General Government in the event of the late selzures of the Spanish war vessels precipitating a war between the United States and Spain-copies to be sent to President Grant and to the Contrabandista of New York. The resolution was made the special order for Wednesday.

The consideration of the concurrent resoluan Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was indefinitely postponed.

The Committee on Elections, in the Abbe ville election case, will report that the voting at Calhoun's Mills was illegal, and will probably refuse to admit either Colonel Cothran. (Democrat,) or Guffin, (Radical.)

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ALL ABOUT THE RADICAL RINGS

Result of the Labor Convention-The Land Commission Ring-What the Colored Delegates to the Labor Convention Think of the Commission-The Charleston Clubhouse-Bills to Appropriate a Million of Dollars to Buy Lands for Negroes, and to Pay Principal and Interest of State Bonds and Stocks in Coln-Whipper, "the Coming" Judge of the Supreme Court -Petition to Re-establish the Marine School at Charleston-Chief-Justice Moses Decides that Coogan, Camplin, Caulfield and Addison are Guilty of Contempt of Court-A Novel Petition-The Township Question-Another Magistrate for Charleston County-A Happy Gathering-Report of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, &c.,

> FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT COLUMBIA, November 27, 1869.

The proceedings of the "State Labor Convention," which adjourned yesterday, have been furnished to THE NEWS both by telegraph and letter. The convention was not a labor convention, although many delegates were of the laboring classes and endeavored to advance the interests of the laborer. It was a Radical political assemblage, and, apparently, the design of the leaders in convening it was to accomplish political ends-to make the la- of the State. It is from a number of citizens borers generally, (under a pretext of forward- of Anderson County, who represent that ing their interests as laborers,) believe that to the constables and deputy sheriffs are frethe Radical party alone must they look for support in movements to better their condition. The speakers at the very first meeting showed and yet receive no compensation-praying that every ostensible object of the convention was not to benefit the laboring classes generally, but only the laboring negroes. Stainford and Wright, colored, and F. J. Moses, took special pains to address the assemblage as representives of the "formerly enslaved race," who instead of "avenging the wrongs" their "formmitting, had assembled in peaceful convention to ask of them a fair compensation for their work. All of these and many more allusions the present freedom, whom in the convention

charged the employer and employee for exfew of the delegates were informed that they would receive mileage and a per diem, and who had spent their money, and with them

The delegates who came to work and to do their best to aid their co-laborers, were not, in conversation, enthusiastic in their praises of the benefits accruing to their class from the exertions of the land commission. Not a few of them denounced it in unsparing terms, and called it a "ring" to make money for the members of the chosen circle. Reports are flying thick and fast of the operations of this "ring. They speak of a prominent member of the Legislature, who bought a tract of land for \$7000 and shortly after sold it to the commission for \$22,000; of a Judge, who bought a tract for \$300 and sold it to the commission for \$1200. Some of these delegates have asserted that lands (some of which are, during a portion of the year, under water, and others mere barrens,") have been purchased the commission at rates which only most fertile lands in the vicinity would bring, and some of them plainly hint at collusion between the sellers and the agents of the commission. Another report is, that F. L. Cardoza, (colored,) Secretary of State, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Commission, has resigned because of his disoperations of the commission. There should be some inquiry into the management of the there is no probability of it-in fact, there is dollars. more reason to believe that more money will gave notice to-day of his intention to introduce, on Monday, or as soon thereafter as practicable, a bill to authorize the issning of one million dollars of State bonds, to be applied in purchasing lands in the State for homes for the poor and laboring classes.

THE CLUB HOUSE BILL. Corbin's bill, to give the consent of the Legdature to the purchase by the United States of the Charleston Clubhouse, on Meeting street, prepared to meet the provision of an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1869, appropriating \$46,000 for the purchase and fitting up of said building for the use of the United States Courts, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the act, provided that it could be done at an expense not larger than the above mentioned amount. The bill was brought up in the Senate to-day, and recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary for some slight amendments. It will be passed. It provides that all the buildings already on the lot or that may hereafter be erected thereon shall be forever exempt from all taxes of the county and City of Charleston and of the State.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. The recommendation of the Governor, in his message to the Legislature, to "take into consideration the propriety of authorizing the due on the State debt in specie," has occasionprovide for the payment of principal and in- which also requires an enormous expenditure terest of the bonds and stocks of the State in of money. gold or silver coin, and authorizing the treasurer to make the necessary exchanges through the financial agent in New York to carry the act into effect. This bill will be introduced at an early day, and will slip through both houses as easily as a knotless cord through greasy days after the passage of this bill the bonds will have advanced fifteen per cent. at least.

THE SUPREME BENCH. As the day, (Monday,) for the election to fill the vacancy on the supreme bench, occasioned by the resignation of Hoge, approaches, the interest in regard to the election increases. Judges Orr, Boozer, Carpenter, and Whipper, colored, (Corbin won't take it unless the salary is increased sufficiently large to make it an inducement to vacate his and numerous other persons' share of the offices of the State,) are still prominently mentioned. There is talk of tion of it—for an adequate pecuniary considera "ring" among the State officials to elect Judge Orr, and of another to elect Whipper, colored. Certain it is that at the present writing Whipper has the inside track over all competitors. All of the colored men in the House, and a tew in the Senate, with a number of white members in both houses, are claimed as

NOVEL PRICTIONS. A novel petition was presented in the House to-day and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is that of a white man named W. H. Walker, who begs for "the removal of his political disabilities under which he is now laboring by reason of having been convicted of larceny by Judge Munro, at Spartanburg, in 1866," stating that the "knowledge that he was a true and loyal citizen of the State and the United States was the prime cause of his conviction, no real proof having been offered to warrant the same." The House, not knowing what to do with such a petition, reforred it, at a venture, to the aforesaid committee.

Another petition, presented to the same body, and referred to the same committee, is of interest to the constables and deputy shering quently at considerable expense in securing the attendance of witnesses and prisoners that an act may be passed to pay them for services of that kind.

THE TOWNSHIP QUESTION. The township question is a topic of interest at present. If the assertions of the members may be relied upon, the bill offered by De-Large, colored, to repeal the "Act to organize er masters" had committed and were com- townships and to define their powers and privileges" will be passed. The eighteen or twenty county commissioners who held a con ference here last July, being of the opinion were made in regard to the old slavery and that the impoverished condition of the State, at the present time, renders it impossible for were several delegates representing, or pro- the people to pay the additional taxes which tending to represent, bodies composed ex- the requirements under this act provide for, clusively of white men. The opinion of a have memorialized the Legislature to suspend efit the laborers or the Radical party. That be under their supervision, and whose remuernor to appoint a commissioner in each county | when actually employed; and the duties of

halled with enthusiasm by the mass of the county commissioners the condition of highdelegates, is looked at by the thinking colored ways and bridges, and supervise and report commissioners, and consequently they will they shall select not exceeding one for every have to make their living from the fees ten, nor less than one for every twenty of half-breed Chester County hogs, raised by Mr. when they learned that they had been deceived | tled "An act to regulate the manner of drawwere very indignant and joined the others, ing jurors;" the first registration after the pro- him \$18 76 each. noved act to be the basis of computation and importuned their Radical friends to lend the a new computation to be made after each new wherewithal to take them home. I heard of registration; that he be required to summon several delegates who came to Columbia on all persons between the ages of eighteen and the railroad and returned home on "Shank's fifty, to work the public roads within their respective townships, for not less than six days each year, if 70 much be deemed necessary and all defaulters, after being duly summoned, shall be subject to a penalty of double the number of days.

The memorial further represents that th several county commissioners should be obligated in and for the penal sum of three thou sand dollars, conditioned upon the lawful performance of his duties; the Charleston County Commissioners to be, with like condition, obligated in and for the penal sum of ten thousand dollars; that all work ordered by the county commissioners be given out by contract to the lowest bidder, in their respective counties, with real estate security, for the faithful performance of the contract, when the amount of it exceeds one hundred dollars.

The conference, in their report, argue that if the State (containing 37,000 square miles) be divided as the law directs, it will contain seven hundred and forty townships, each of which will require seven officers. The law allows one dollar and fifty cents per diem for each officer when on duty. Each officer, perhaps, will be on duty one hundred and fifty days in a year, making the pay of the officers for one township, for one year, fifteen hungust at the corruption which existed in the dred and seventy-five (\$1575) dollars, and the pay of all the officers for all the townships, for one year, one million one hundred and sixtyaffairs of this "land ring," as it is called; yet five thousand and five hundred (\$1,165,500)

This enormous expense shocks, as it should be appropriated for it. R. H. Cain, colored, the county commissioners, and they suggest plans to reduce the expense by recommending the suspension of the act for ten years, but at the same time they cling somewhat to the fea tures of the act. They first request that the time for holding an election for county commissioners be extended so as to correspond with the State election, claiming that thereby a saving of at least twenty thousand dollars per annum to the State will be effected; then they recommend a special commissioner for each township, making seven hundred and forty of these officers for the State. It is estimated that each officer will be on duty about forty days in the year-making each officer's pay eighty dollars (\$80) per annum, and for all the officers, for all the townships for the year, fifty-nine thousand two hundred (\$59,200) dollars. It is true that this is a considerable reduction, but why should they have any special commissioners? What is wanted of them is, it seems to me, exactly what the county commissioners are paid to do. Beside, how much labor is to be expected of a man who gets only eighty dollars a year? This is a small sum, and one "for which," to use the argument of the report, in regard to the one dollar and a half per day paid for services of officers under the act, "no competent man, if he honestly discharge his duty, would be willing to give his services." It is to be hoped State Treasurer to meet in future the interest | that the bill to abolish the "Township act" will | pass, and thus rid the State of what is not Hayne, Charles D. t to-day in joint assembly, to elect ed, if report be true, the hatching of a bill to only an intolerable nuisance, but to support Humphries Rem

The bill introduced in the House, yesterday, by McKinlay, colored, in regard to pilots and pilotage, is similar to that offered by Rainey, colored, in the Senate, the main points of which have been published in THE NEWS. hands. It is claimed that in less than sixty G. B. Stoddard, Harbormaster of Charleston, is said to be the father of the bill.

There was a gathering of Radical notabilities at Leslie's house, yesterday about dinner hour-among them Scott, Sawyer, Bowen, Jillson and Hurley. Amid the feast of good things, and flow of liquids, all party differences were forgotten, and hereafter Scott, Sawver and Bowen will have no pentup wrath, confining their powers, and if not exclaiming the whole boundless continent is ours, will, separately or collectively cheerfully agree to represent all or any por

Rev. Wm. B. Yates, of Charleston, has sent a petition to the Legislature to make an appropriation of \$5000 to re-establish the marine school at Charleston.

Yesterday Chief Justice Moses rendered his decision in the cases of P. J. Coogan, M. G. Camplin, colored, M. Caulfield and Geo. Addison, holding respectively the offices of assessor, assistant assessor, flour inspector and city sheriff of Charleston, in violation of his decision, that if they did so or interfered with the books and papers thereof, they would be guilty of contempt of court. His decision is substantially that they are guilty of contempt of court, but he suspends the order for attachment, as his decision in the quo warranto case is to be reviewed in the Supreme Court; however, retaining the motion for further order when necessary.

In the House, to-day, J. A. Bowley, colored, from Georgetown, sent a note to the Speaker's desk, which stated that he thus gave notice of his intention to shortly introduce a bill to amend an act providing for the late general election, and the manner of conducting the same." Speaker Moses glared at him and sent the note back. A model legislator! Ex-Alderman Thomas Jefferson Mackey has, upon the recommendation of the representatives of Richland County, been appointed by

County. Of politics, very little is said; that little, however, speaks of Coroln and one or two others manoenvring to get for Attorney-General Chamberlain the nomination for Governor; also that Chief Justice Moses will be but in nomination for the United States Senste.

the Governor a magistrate for Charleston

THE ANDERSON COUNTY FAIR.

[PROM OUR OWN COURSEPONDERT.]

ANDERSON, November 25. The Fair of the Agricultural Society of the County of Anderson commenced to-day at Anderson Courthouse. A large crowd was in attendance, particularly of the fair sex. An old bachelor says he never saw so great an array ma ority of the prominent Radicals, both white the act for ten years, and ask that the county of beauty in his life, and the quantity of bed and coord, is that the convention was a fall- commissioners be directed to appoint for each | quits has almost put him in the notion of murare regarded either as an association to ben- township one special commissioner, who shall rying. Many fancy articles and articles of domealic industry were exhibited. Among them port on o"th; memorial requesting the Gov- negation shall not exceed two dollars per day were quilts, blankets, counterpanes, sik stockings, &c. The two last were superb.

to examine and attest contracts, which was whom shall be to inspect and report to the Jellies, can fruits, vegetables and domestic timate owners of the 4013 shares in quer wines were in abundance. The farmers exhibited specimens of their industry in the shape delegates, who are also members of the Legis- to the same the condition of the poor; to of wheat, corn, turnips, beets, &c., showing lature, as only an additional burden in pros- prepare and return annually to the county that they have been availing themselves of commissioners a complete list of the qualified | the scientific and mechanical improvements of the State cannot afford to pay these proposed voters within his township, from which list the day. The stock exhibition will come off to-morrow. I have seen a statement of six said voters in the township respectively, who J. E. L., a young farmer of Oconee, which, at amining and attesting the contracts. Some shall, in their opinion, be qualified legally to an average of thirteen months old, having only serve as jurors, in accordance with the act ordinary attentions, were butchered and passed the 26th day of September, 1868, enti- weighed two hundred and seventy pounds ner, and, after deducting all expenses, cleared

OUR LEGISLATORS.

Names of Senators and Representatives.

The following is a correct list of the men bers of the South Carolina Legislature. The names of the colored members are in italics, the names of the Democratic members in SMALL CAPITALS, and the names of the white Radicals in roman. In the Senate there are 6 Democrats, 7 negroes, and 18 white Radicals. For the Senate from Abbeville there are two claimants-Colonel Cothran, (Dem.,) who wa legally elected, and Mr. Guffin, (Rad.,) who was deteated. In the House there are 15 Demo crats, 72 negroes, and 36 white Radicals.

Abbeville-(Seat contested.) Anderson—J. H. REID.
Beaufort—J. J. Wright.
Barnwell—C, P. Leslle.
Charleston—D. T. Corbin and R. H. Cain Chester-Lucius Wimbush. Colleton—W. R. Hoyt. Clarendon—E. E. Dickson. Chesterfield—R. J. Donaldson. Darlington—John Lunney. Edgefield—Frank Arnim. Fairfield—G. W. Barber. Greenville-James M. Allen Georgetown—J. H. Rainey. Georgetown—J. H. Rainey. Horry—T. A. Rodgers. Kershaw—J. K. Jillson. Lexington—E. S. J. Hayes. Lancaster—R. M. Sims. Laurens-Y. J. P. Owens. Marion-H. F. Hayne. Marlboro'—H. J. Maxwell. Newberry—C. W. Montgom Orangeburg—Joseph A. Green Oconee—D. BIEMANN. Pickens—H. Buck.
Richland—W. B. Nash.
Sumter—W. E. Johnston.
Spartanburg—Joel Foster. Spartanburg—Joel F Union—W. H. Duncar

Williamsburg—J. A. Swails. York—W. E. Rose. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Lang, Jordan Lewie, F. S. Adamson, Wm. LEWIE, F. S.
LITTLEJOHN, SAMUEL
Mayer, Julius
Morrison, Wm. C.
McKinlay, William
McKinlay, W. J.
Mickey, Edward
McIntyre, George
McDaniels, Harry
McMallerinius S Berry, Bowley, James A. Brodie, Wm. J. Brown, Stephen Burton, Barney Boston, John Boston, Joseph Boswell, John A dey, Junius MOORE, JOHN B. BRYANT, JAVAN Milford, T. B. Bishop, W. A. Cain, Lawrence Mays, James P. Mead, J. W. Cain. Edwin J. Miller, Franklin F. Mixon, W. J. Nelson, William Nuckles, Samuel Collins, Wm. S. CLYBURN, T. FRANK. Neagle, J. L. O'Connell, P. J. DeLarge, Robert C. Dennis, John B. Purvis, H. W. Perrin, Wade Drifte, Wm. Duvall, Lewis W. Prendegrass, Jeffrey Pettengill, Charles F DeMars, Francis Ramsay, W. W. Ransier, Alonzo J. Ezekiel, Philip E Richardson, Thomas Root, T. Rush, Alfred Farr, Simon Gray, Wm. H. W. Rivers, Prince R. SLOAN, B. FRANK STEWART, WM. G. Stoeber, E. M. Stolbrand, Carlos J. Smalls, Robert Smith, Abraham Grant, John G. Haves, Eben Smith, Abraham
SMITH, ROBERT M.
Saunders, Sancho
Shreusbury, H. L.
Smythe, Powell
Sasportas, T. K.
Simons, William
Smiling, James
Scott, Robert F.
Sullivan, T. A.
Thompson, Benjamin
Thompson, Samuel B.
Tomlinson, Reuben Holliman, G. Hutson, James Henderson, James Harris, David Hyde, John B. Jenks, Joseph H. Johnson, D. J. J. Johnson, Henry Johnson, S. Thomas, W. M. Johnson, G Tinsley, Samuel TURNER, CLAUDE C. Jackson, B. F. Jacobs, Henry James, Burrel James, Henry Jervey, William Wilson, John Wilder, Charles M. WALLER, W. W. Wooley, John Whipper, W. J. White, J. H. Jones, Wm. H. KEITH, W. C. Lomax, Hutson J. Wright, John B. Wells, Geo. M. Lee, George Lee, Samuel J. Moses, F. J., Jr., Spkr

THE CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAILROAD.

Letter from President B. D. Townsend

We have been requested by Mr. Townsend, the president of the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad, to publish the following letter, giving the reasons why he was not present at the second meeting of the stockholders of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company It will be noticed that Mr. Townsend admits that the stock of the Cheraw and Darlington Rallroad Company, owned by the Cheraw and Coalfields (now Salisbury) Railroad Company of which he is president, still stands on the stock register in the name of that company. and also that It has not been paid for by the ostensible or actual purchasers. Unless this stock is represented there cannot be a quorum at the meetings of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Gompany, and we would remind Mr. Townsend that in all corporations stock must be voted by the registered owner or his proxy, so that until the question of the sale and transfer of the stock referred to is settled by the courts it must be voted by Mr. Town end or not at all. Mr. Townsend can prevent the stockholders of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company from holding a meeting, but we doubt the propriety or prudence of such a course. Of the surgestion made by Mr. Townsend that all embarrassment can be avoided by transferring the stock to Messrs. Walter & Newcomer, it is hardly necessary to speak. The validity of that sale is to be determined by the courts, and no officer of the company would venture to decide it upon his own responsibility:

OFFICE OF CHERAW AND SALISBURY RAIL-)
ROAD COMPANY,
SOCIETY HILL, S. C., November 22, 1869.

J. H. Mclver, Esq., Secretary Cheraw and
Darlington Railroad Company:
DEAR SIE—Yours of the 17th instant, con-

Dear Sir.—Yours of the 17th instant, containing copy of a resolution adopted the day before by a meeting of part of the stockholders of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company, is duly received. The object of this resolution is to request that the president of the Cheraw and Satisbury Railroad Company will "take measures to have the stock of said company represented" at an adjourned meeting of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company, to be held at Florence to-morrow.

In reply, I beg to say that having, in obe-lience to the instructions of my board of di-rectors, in August last, sold all the shares held nd owned by the Cheraw and Satisbury Rail and owned by the Cheraw and Sanson's Calready in the capital stock of the Cheraw and Darlington Enfront to Messrs. Walters & Newcomer, of Baltimore, and regarding them, as I do, to be the legi-

tion now standing in the name of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company on your books, I do not feel at liberty under the circumstances "to take measures to have the stock in said company represented," because the Cheraw and Sailsbury Railroad Company do not now own the stock, but simply have a lien upon it until the residue of the purchas ered a sufficient reply to your letter and to the resolution contained in it. But if additional measures are required to account for the absence of a person or proxy to represent t stock, it would seem to me to be furnished by the legal proceedings that have been instituted in our courts recently questioning the status of the president and directors of the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad Company, with which you and the stockholders to meet to-morrow are, doubtless, tamiliar. Pending the so of these grave doubts and legal uncertainties. I shall be pardoned, I trust, for declining re-spectfully to accept the invitation which has been so courteously extended to me to attend the meeting to-morrow officially.

If inconvenience or embarrassment are likely to result from a failure to get a legal quorum without this proxy, I am satisfied that the proprietors of the 4013 shares are ready and willing to unite with the other stockholders in a meeting as soon as certificates for their stock are issued to them from your office. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. D. Townsend,
resident Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad Co.

President Cheraw and Sal EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION TO

SOUTH CAROLINA. The "Inman Line" of Mail Steamers between New York, Liverpool and the

We mentioned, a few day ago, a movement on foot by the above line, to arrange for the cheap transportation of immigrants to this State, and we are now enabled to lay before our readers the results reached. It is peculiarly gratifying to find that the development, mineral as well as ag-

ricultural, of South Carolina, is about to b

actively taken in hand by the industrious peasantry of Northern Europe. The travelling agent of the "Inman line," Mr. Charles J. Rosenberg, who negotiates all the immigrant arrangements with railroad and steamship corporations for the line, and who has canvass the whole South, on this mission, states that everywhere he has found influential citizens, and the corporations in question, heartily seconding his efforts, and assuring the "Inman Line of their earnest co-operation, and he gratefully acknowledges the courtesies extended to him here by the gentlemen with whom he has had

The prepaid certificate system, which is that of purchasing passage tickets in the United States, and remitting them to Europe to bring out relatives and friends, is in great favor with the Germans, Irish and Scandinavians in this country. who patronize it to an increased extent, so much so that the European steamships estimate it among their principal items of revenue; but the foreign element in this and neighboring States being at present a small minority, the line has to look to wards attracting that class of immigrants to the South that pay their own passage, and have in their mind's eye no particular State in which finally to settle. In one respect this is greatly to our State's favor, for, as a general thing, they who pay their own passage possess a little means and belong to the best class of the peasantry. The rates of fare from Europe to South Carolina, as they now stand arranged, are as follows:

From Liverpool or Queenstown (Cork Harbor) to Charleston, S. C., via Morgan Line, from New York to Charleston, \$52; to Columbia, \$54 60; Kingville, \$54 10; Alken, \$53 25; Bamberg, \$53; Camden, \$55; Florence, \$54 25; Cheraw, \$55; Kingstree, \$53; Newberry, \$55 60; Anderson, \$57 50: Walhalla, \$58 50: Greenville, \$58; Branchville, \$62 75; Orangeburg, \$57.

From Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp, via Liverpool to New York and via Morgan Line to Charleston, \$5 additional to above

This includes subsistence from Liverpool to New York, (steerage,) and subsistence from New York to Charleston, S. C., (steerage.) The arrangement is with the Northeastern Rail-

road. South Carolina Railroad, Greenville and Co-Morgan Steamship Line.

In conclusion, we publish a letter written by the Inman Line to the Governors of all the

Southern States, which explains itself: MEMPHIS, TENN., October 22, 1869. To his Excellency, the Governor of South Caro-SIR-As representative of the "Inman Line" of

the line in New York have thought that limingra-tion to your State might receive an impetus if there were placed agencies in the different cities and towns, where planters could order European agriculturists, and through which those foreign-ers already living in the South could purchase tickets at a low rate of fare to send for their kin-dred and friends in Europe; and as since the war-no effort has been made by either the steam-ship companies between Europe and the United States, or the railroads themselves, to establish a low immigrant fare, same as exists between New low immigrant fare, same as exists between New York and the West, we (the Inman Line) have York and the West, we (the Inman Line) have taken the initiative steps to consummate such a through arrangement, and, I am happy to state our efforts have been entirely successful. The average rate agreed to by roads charging first-class fare, from four to six cents per mile, is one cent per mile, a rate so low as to be within the reach of all desiring to avail themselves thereof. Next to this move, we have appointed, thereof. Next to this move, we have appointed, and are continuing to appoint, agents in the principal cities of all the Southern States, and select for such agencies men of standing, long residence, and influence in the place where they live, taking particular care to convince the people of our earnest intentions, and that we work with bona fide facts and digures, and not deal in probabilities. Now, your Excellency, I have stated to you what we have done and are continuing to do, although it is done with the fact full before us that our expenditures and disbursments in this direction will be, at least for the next twelve or eighteen months, far above the most liberal estimate by way of receipts from the source indicated. We do not solicit State aid in our enterprise, but we would call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the State could, with profit to itself, adopt the Western mode of profit to itself, adopt the Western mode of encouraging immigration, by sending com-missioners to the principal cities in Europe, from where the exodus of artisans and agriculturists is greatest, say, for instance, London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin and Cork in the United Kingdom, Havre and Brest in France, Antwerp in Belgium, Rotterdam in Holland, Bern in Switzerland, Hayburg, France, Berlin and Antwerp in Belgium, Rotterdam in Holland, Bern in Switzerland, Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin and Breslau in North Germany, Cologne, Statigart, Heidelberg in South Germany, Vienna in Austria, Prague in Bohemia, Copenhagen in Benmark, Gothenburg and Stockholm in Sweden, and Christiania, Tronhjem and Bergen in Norway—taking care to select men, (and plenty can bedounty to which they are sent, but have lived long enough in this country to become acquainted with the manners, customs, habits and language of the Americans, and the produce of the country, and, above all, be selected only on their merits, and untranmelled by jotitics; simply good business men, with plenty of good sense and judgment to advocate the interest with which they are intrusted. Next to this, have these men write and put in pamphlet form, in their own language, the resources, soil, price of land, &c., of your State; scurces, soil, price of land, &c., of your Sta and I can assure you the cost of paying the commissioners a fair salary, travelling expens-printing, &c., will return an interest to the Sta of a hundred fold. If your Excellency can of a hundred fold. If your Excellency canna appoint agents to all these countries, make trial of one or two, and have the pamphle printed in German. Norwegian and Swedish, an

distributed broadcast over these countries, and the result will soon be perceptible; and we work with the consciousness that the State seconds our efforts practically, and not so often as is the case with undertakings of this kind, only nominally, with many "assurances of good-will," &c. Soliciting your Excellency's carnest considera-tion of this subject, upon which I shall be gled at all times to reply to any information you may desire, I, with the assurance of my highest esteem for your Excellency, have the honor to be Your very obedient servant,

their general agents for South Carolina, and we only echo public sentiment when we say the appointment is in every way a worthy one. -A beggar in England carries a physician's criticate, which, when deciphered, is found to certificate, which, when deciphered, is found to testify that the bearer is addicted with "hypocriny

We have already mentioned that the "Inman

Line" have appointed Messrs. J. D. Aiken & Co.

Juneral Notices.

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAIN-PANCES of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. WUHRMANN, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the latter, at the German Lutheran Church, corner Hasel and Anson streets, at hair-past 10 o'clock, on Wednesday Morning, December 1st, without further invitation.

Special Notices.

. BANK OF CHARLESTON -CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1869 .- This Bank is prepared to redeem her bills on presentation at

flice, No. 10 Broad street. WILLIAM THAYER.

Cashier. THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, HARLESTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1869 .- The Come dy Company will assemble on the Stage This

> GEORGE A. GARNER. Stage Manager

Stage entrance on Market street. GO TO J. LOMBARDO'S HAIR DRESSING SALOON, No. 114 Market street, and have your Hair Cutting and Dressing done in the latest style before you go to the Academy of Music, or at his branch Saloon at the Mills House.

EVENING: at 7 P. M., for rehearsal.

MAT CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH Bark ATLANTIC are hereby notified that said vessel has been entered, under the Five Day Act. All goods not Permitted at the expiration of that ime will be sent to Government Stores. ROBERT MURE & CO...

nov30 1

Agents. CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's South Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset will remain on wharf at owners' risk and expense.

JAMES ADGER & CO., nov30 1 Agents. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES .- THE steamship SARAGOSSA is THIS DAY discharging

cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. Goods not removed by sunset will remain on wharf at owners' risk: or, if stored, at risk and expense of con-RAVENEL & CO., signee or owner. S. T.-1860.-X.-THE UNPRECE-

DENTED and extraordinary demand for PLAN-TATION BITTERS is evidently owing to their being prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya Bark, &c. Our druggists complain that it is almost impossible to keep a supply, and that their orders, owing to the great demand, are but tardily executed. Do not become discouraged. Be sure and get the genuine.

MAGNOLIA WATER.-Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. THE PLANTERS' AND MECHAN-

IOS' BANK, SOUTH CAROLINA.-CHARLESTON,

NOVEMBER 29, 1869 .- This Bank is prepared to redeem its bills at par, at its office on East Bay. W. E. HASKELL, Cashier NOTICE.—STEAMER CITY POINT will hereafter leave for Florida on PRIDAY EVE-

J. D. AIKEN & CO., sofore. Agents. DE CITY TAXES .- THE CITY Sheriff is making out a list of all unpaid Execu-

nov26 6

NING, at 8 o'clock, instead of SATURDAY, as here-

tions in his office for publication. NOTICE.-J. N. M. WOHLTMANN for the present occupies the store of Messrs. FARRAR BRO., corner East Bay and Cumberland streets, and will be pleased to see his friends.

ED Mr. LOUIS MANIGAULT to sign by procura-LESESNE & WELLS tion for our firm. Charleston, S. C., November 27th, 1869.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINT-

NOTICE.-A MEETING OF THE Creditors of Dr. JOHN J. INGRAM will be held at Manning, S. C., on Monday, the 6th December prox., on which day there will be a sale of the

assets of the Estate.
ADAMS, FROST & CO., nov23 tuths5 f1 Assignees.

NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS IN-DEBTED to the assigned Estate of Mr. GEO. H. GRUBER are hereby informed that their accounts hr we been placed into the hands of Messrs. SI-MONS & SIEGLING, Attorneys, (office, Broad street,) for collection, and if settlements are made before the first December next, no costs will be incurred. H. GERDTS & CO., Agents for Creditors.

PE JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE BUSINESS ENVELOPES, Which will be furnished to our customers with Business Card neatly printed thereon at \$4 to \$6

THENEWSJOBOFFICE AND SEE SAMPLES.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY. JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-RHEA CORDIAL.-This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States

as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country. It is invaluable to every lady, both married and

No family can afford to be without it, and none

will to whom its virtues are known. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.
DOWIE & MOISE, General Agents. oct11 3mosp&C 23 NOTES FOR DECEMBER, AD-

DRESSED TO THE FEEBLE AND DEBILITATED. This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with robust constitutions and iron frames. Cold has come upon us suddenly, scaling up the open pores, and sealing in, as it were, any seeds

of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by evaporation from the surface and through the A tonic, aperient and alterative medicine is now

needed to invigorate the vital powers depressed by a low temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to ilt the body to endure, without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the winter.

matic change which ushers in the winter.

The only preparation which will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific improves the appetite, invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constitution promotes superficial circulations.

of bile, enriches the blood, caims the nerves, re-lieves constipation, promotes superficial circula-tion and evaporation, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable elements, with a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The favor is agreea-ble, for although the Bitters are a potent medi-cine, they contain no nauscating element. nov29 6DaC

fertiligers.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

150 tons No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, now landog from scho For sale by oner Archer & Reeves. T. J. KERR & CO.